

WELSH BOARD OF HEALTH.  
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PORTHCAWL  
URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL



# ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE  
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH  
J. ALUN EVANS  
M.R.C.S. (Eng.), L.R.C.P. (Lond.), D.P.H.  
for the year  
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Public Health Department,

Central Buildings,

Mary Street,

Porthcawl

**To the Chairman and Members of the  
Porthcawl Urban District Council.**

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Madam Chairman, and Gentlemen,

I beg to submit for your consideration my Annual Report for the year 1956, and trust that this record of the work of the Health Department reflects, to your satisfaction, the efforts made by every member of the Department to attain the maximum health efficiency in the town.

I am,

Madam Chairman, and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

**J. ALUN EVANS,**

Medical Officer of Health.

REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH  
FOR THE YEAR 1956.



*Members of the Public Health Committee—*

Councillor T. MATTHIAS, J.P.  
(Chairman of the Council).

Councillor Mrs. M. E. JONES  
(Vice-Chairman of the Council).

Councillor C. PHILLIPS  
(Chairman of the Health Committee).

Councillor D. R. JONES.	Councillor D. N. JONES.
Councillor E. J. MATTHEWS.	Councillor N. HALL.
Councillor C. WALKER.	Councillor R. S. ROWE.
Councillor E. M. BOWEN.	Councillor R. E. EVANS.
Councillor R. P. T. DEERE.	Councillor T. HUGHES.
Councillor H. SHORT.	Councillor J. M. THOMAS.



*Staff.—Public Health Department.*

J. ALUN EVANS, M.R.C.S. (Eng.), L.R.C.P. (Lond.), D.P.H.  
Medical Officer of Health.

Joint appointment with Bridgend Urban District  
Council and Penybont Rural District Council.

R. P. DICKS, C.R.S.H., M.S.I.A., Senior Public Health  
Inspector and Inspector of Meat and Other Foods.

T. T. REES, C.R.S.H., M.S.I.A., Public Health Inspector  
and Inspector of Meat and Other Foods.

C. BEST, Pupil, Public Health Inspector.

**To The Chairman and Members of the  
Porthcawl Urban District Council.**

Lady and Gentlemen,

I beg to submit the Annual Report on the Health and Sanitary conditions of the Urban District of Porthcawl for the year 1956. This report has been prepared on the lines laid down in Circular 19/56 (Wales) of the Welsh Board of Health.

Area of the Urban District .....	3,737 acres
Rateable Value at 31st March, 1956 .....	£80,691
Product of a Penny Rate .....	£305
Registrar General's estimate of population Mid 1956 .....	9,980

Census Population figures:—

Census 1911 .....	3,443	
Census 1921 .....	6,642	
Census 1931 .....	6,447	Males 2,746 Females 3,701
Census 1951 .....	9,529	Males 4,283 Females 5,246
Censal Increase 1931-1952 .....	3,082	
Censal Increase percentage of 1931 population .....	47.8	
Number of inhabited houses, 1921 .....	1,297	
Number of inhabited houses, end of 1956 .....	3,151	

**Extracts from Vital Statistics.**

	Total.	Male.	Female
Live Births—			
Total births .....	134	66	68
Legitimate .....	130	66	64
Illegitimate .....	4	—	4
Still Births .....	8	4	4
Legitimate .....	7	4	3
Illegitimate .....	1	—	1
Deaths: under 1 year of age .....	5	3	2
Legitimate .....	5	3	2
Illegitimate .....	—	—	—
Deaths: under 4 weeks of age .....	2	2	—
Legitimate .....	2	2	—
Illegitimate .....	—	—	—

Death Rate of Infants under 1 year of age:—

All infants, per 1,000 live births ..... 37.31

Death Rate of Infants under 4 weeks of age :—

All infants, per 1,000 live births ..... 14.93

Deaths from Cancer (all ages) ..... 25

Deaths from Measles (all ages) ..... —

Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages) ..... —

Deaths from Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age) ..... —

## **GENERAL HEALTH AND WELFARE SERVICES.**

### **1.—Services provided by the Glamorgan County Council—**

- (a) At the Divisional Health Office, Quarella Road, Bridgend (Tel. No. Bridgend 700), the following services are provided—

Maternity and Child Welfare, Home Nursing, Home Help, School Medical and Health Visiting.

These services are administered by the Divisional Medical Officer.

(b) **Mental Health Services—**

The duties of the duly authorised officer in your area are carried out by Mr. D. Mahoney, 29, Tanyrallt Avenue, Bridgend.

(c) **Ambulance Service—**

The Ambulance Station for your area is situated at Oak Street, Aberkenfig (Tel. No. Aberkenfig 303).

(d) **Welfare Service—**

The local office for this service is at the Divisional Health Office, Quarella Road, Bridgend (Tel. No. Bridgend 700). Officers of the Welfare Department are available to offer assistance and advice to those in need of hostel accommodation, the blind and the handicapped.

(e) **Childrens Department.**

The office of the Childrens Department of the County Council is at the County Hall, Cardiff.

There is, however, a sub-office at 25, Wyndham Street, Bridgend (Tel. No. Bridgend 930).



## 2.—Hospital Services—

Hospital facilities for your area are administered by the Mid-Glamorgan Hospital Management Committee. The office of this Committee is at 8, Wind Street, Neath (Tel. No. Neath 2251/3). The following is a list of the hospitals and clinics used by the residents of your area:—

- (i) Bridgend General Hospital, Quarella Road, Bridgend (Tel. No. Bridgend 1016/8).—381 beds.
- (ii) Bridgend and District Cottage Hospital, Merthyrmaur Road, Bridgend (Tel. No. Bridgend 17).—36 beds.
- (iii) Cefn Hirgoed Isolation Hospital, Bridgend (Tel. No. Bridgend 1178).—78 beds.  
(24 for Infectious Diseases, 54 for Tuberculosis).
- (iv) Heddfan, Cefn Hirgoed Small Pox Hospital, Bridgend (Tel. No. Aberkenfig 240)—18 beds for aged persons.
- (v) Bridgend Chest Clinic, Old Cottage Hospital, Bridgend (Tel. No. Bridgend 345).
- (vi) V.D. Clinic, Oakwood Street, Port Talbot.

In previous reports it has been pointed out that there appeared to be an insufficient number of beds at the Bridgend Hospital for those aged persons who are chronically sick and in need of hospital care. At the end of the year, the adaptation of the Bryncethin Miners' Hostel was completed and this new hospital, known as Maesgwyn, with a bed capacity of 66 became available for such cases.

## 3.—Services provided by Government Departments—

- (a) Ministry of National Insurance.

The office for the Council's area is situated at—The Central Buildings, Mary Street, Porthcawl (Tel. No. Porthcawl 582).

This office also serves the following areas in the Penybont Rural District—Stormy Down, Cornelly, Kenfig, Kenfig Hill and Pyle.

Cases in receipt of benefit referred by this Department to the Welsh Board of Health, are examined by their Divisional Medical Officer at the Chest Clinic, Old Cottage Hospital, Bridgend. Medical Boards for the examination of claimants to disablement benefits under the National Industrial Injury Act, are held each Wednesday in the Clinic, Glanogwr, Bridgend.



(b) National Assistance Board.

The area office for your district is at the Agricultural Hall, Quarella Road, Bridgend (Tel. No. 386).

At the end of the year, the work of erecting a large block of offices at Angel Street, Bridgend, was almost completed. The offices of the National Assistance Board will in future be housed in this building and not in the Agricultural Hall.

To assist residents in the Porthcawl Area a Supplementary Station in the Central Buildings, Mary Street, Porthcawl, is open each week on Friday at 10 a.m.

**4.—General Practitioner Services.**

This service is provided by the Glamorgan Executive Council, 47, Park Place, Cardiff. (Tel. No. 26216).

**5.—Laboratory Facilities.**

All bacteriological and chemical analyses relating to water, milk and ice-cream are carried out for your area by the Glamorgan County Laboratory, The Parade, Cardiff.

**Care of the Aged.**

During the year my services were sought by several General Practitioners, the National Assistance Board and the Bridgend Hospital, to investigate the home conditions, etc., of elderly patients who were in need of hospital or hostel accommodation.

**National Assistance Act, 1948.**

(a) Section 50.—BURIAL OF THE DEAD.

No money was spent by your Council under this section of the Act during the year under review.

(b) REMOVAL TO SUITABLE PREMISES OF PERSONS IN NEED OF CARE AND ATTENTION.

No action was taken by your Council under Section 47 of the Act. Three aged persons, however, were found to be in need of care and attention or medical treatment, and were persuaded to enter hospital or hostels.

**Tuberculosis.**

Facilities for the diagnosis, home and clinic treatment of Tuberculosis are obtained through Dr. Hugh Trail, Chest Physician, Old Cottage Hospital, Bridgend (Tel. No. Bridgend 345). In this work he is assisted by an assistant Chest Physician. The Chest Physicians are also responsible for the medical treatment of the cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis at the Cefn Hirgoed Isolation Hospital.

The incidence of Tuberculosis in your area remains somewhat stationary, and during the past six years the number of cases on the register has varied between 60 and 80. This is similar to the trend nationally where the incidence of the disease continues to remain high, although the death rate is rapidly falling, but it should be noted that cases are now occurring far more frequently in the higher age groups, i.e., 35 years and over. The occurrence of non-pulmonary tuberculosis continues to remain low, and only one case occurred last year. That person had suffered from a chronic progressive nervous condition for very many years, and the occurrence of Tuberculosis of the eye was a condition that occurred a few months before death.

Non-pulmonary Tuberculosis is usually of bovine origin and was very commonly caused by the drinking of contaminated milk.

There is no doubt that recent milk regulations and particularly the greater use of pasteurised milk has been responsible for this repeated fall.

In recent years with the discovery of streptomycin, great progress has been made in the cure of Pulmonary Tuberculosis. In order to obtain the maximum benefit of this recent discovery, it is important that the disease be diagnosed in its early stages. In the field of prevention, facilities are available at the Chest Clinic for ascertaining whether a person is susceptible to tuberculosis and for the vaccination of those that are susceptible. The use of the Mass Radiography Unit is another weapon assisting in the conquest of this disease.

It is a pleasing thought that within our lifetime there is a possibility that the tuberculosis problem will be abolished.

Modern treatment has resulted in it not being essential for the patient to be removed to hospital and even when admitted the length of stay has been greatly reduced since the advent of chemotherapy. How different is the position today when one hears talk of empty beds compared with the conditions of 20 years ago, when nine months was regarded as the normal waiting time for admission to a sanatorium. Alternative uses have already been found for the infectious fever hospitals—how long will it be before a similar fate befalls the sanatoria?

A word of caution, however, is still necessary. The patients suffering from tuberculosis today recovers or the disease becomes quiescent and he returns to his duty as a normal citizen. It is essential, however, that he plays his part in conquering the problem of tuberculosis by maintaining his personal health and hygiene at a very high level and submitting to regular X-ray examinations.

## New Cases and Mortality during 1956.

Particulars of new cases of Tuberculosis and of deaths from the disease in the area during 1956.

Age Periods	NEW CASES.				DEATHS			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0— .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1— .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5— .....	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15— .....	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25— .....	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35— .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
45— .....	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
55— .....	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
65 and upwards .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals .....	5	—	—	1	—	—	—	1

### (a) Number of Cases on Tuberculosis Register at commencement of the Year.

Pulmonary.			Non-Pulmonary.			Pulmonary & Non-Pulmonary	
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total	Total	Total
25 .....	28 .....	53 .....	11 .....	5 .....	16 .....	69	

### (b) Cases transferred to Register from other Areas during 1956.

Pulmonary			Non-Pulmonary.			Pulmonary & Non-Pulmonary	
M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	Total	Total
2 .....	1 .....	3 .....	— .....	2 .....	2 .....	5	

### (c) Number of Cases on Tuberculosis Register at end of the Year.

Pulmonary.			Non-Pulmonary.			Pulmonary & Non-Pulmonary	
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total	Total	Total
32 .....	26 .....	58 .....	11 .....	6 .....	17 .....	75	

**Notification of Tuberculosis during 1956 and the  
previous Twenty Years.**

Year	CASES.			
	Pulmonary. M.	F	Non-Pulmonary M	F
1936	4	6	2	—
1937	6	4	—	1
1938	3	6	2	2
1939	4	3	—	3
1940	8	7	2	1
1941	8	6	4	3
1942	9	5	2	1
1943	4	8	3	6
1944	5	5	4	5
1945	5	2	3	2
1946	7	4	4	1
1947	6	7	—	1
1948	4	11	4	2
1949	5	8	2	1
1950	10	6	—	—
1951	3	2	1	1
1952	4	5	3	1
1953	3	3	2	2
1954	1	5	—	1
1955	2	3	—	—
1956	—	—	—	1

**Deaths from Tuberculosis during 1956 and the  
previous Twenty Years.**

Year	DEATHS.			
	Pulmonary. M.	F	Non-Pulmonary M	F
1935	2	2	—	—
1936	3	3	—	—
1937	—	1	—	—
1938	1	1	—	1
1939	2	4	—	—
1940	2	1	—	—
1941	2	4	1	2
1942	5	1	—	—
1943	9	3	1	1
1944	—	1	—	—
1945	3	2	—	1
1946	1	—	—	—
1947	1	1	—	—
1948	1	3	—	—
1949	1	3	—	—
1950	2	2	—	—
1951	1	—	—	—
1952	3	—	—	—
1953	2	1	—	—
1954	—	3	1	—
1955	—	—	—	—
1956	—	—	—	1

## **SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.**

### **1.—Water Supply.**

On April 1st, 1953, the Council became constituent members of the Mid-Glamorgan Water Board. The other members constituting this Board are:—Cowbridge Borough, Cowbridge R.D.C., Maesteg U.D.C., Ogmore and Garw U.D.C. and the Penybont R.D.C.

The main source of supply for your area continues to be from the Craig-yr-Aber Reservoir, but this supply is supplemented by a supply from Schwyll.

The Board provided an ample supply of water to your area throughout the whole year. It is pleasing to report that the annual water crisis, which for the past two decades, occurred every August is now a problem of the past.

The number of water samples sent by the Department for examination was four, and all were satisfactory.

Daily checks of chlorine content were carried out by the Mid-Glamorgan Water Board.

### **2.—Drainage and Sewerage.**

The major portion of the district is sewered; one small section has a separate system for surface water drainage, the remainder is on a combined system. That part of the Urban Area, West of the railway, drains by gravity to a sea outfall near Iron Gate Point. Most of the sewage of the Eastern section gravitates to a pumping station at Glan Road, the remainder to a sea outfall situated opposite the Red House, Newton.

As in previous Annual Reports, I have again to report that the Newton Beach sewer outfall is very defective and crude sewage, escaping through the corroded cast iron pipes, causes serious fouling of the beach in that area. In the past, unavoidable circumstances have delayed the execution of works for remedying the nuisance. As this beach is extensively used during the summer season, the Department is indeed very concerned that this serious nuisance has not been satisfactorily dealt with.

It is fortunate that due to the nature of sea water there is very little statistical evidence to prove that the pollution of sea water by sewage has been responsible for serious outbreaks of diseases in persons bathing in such waters. There is, however, ample evidence that sewage pollution of the sea can and does spread typhoid and



paratyphoid fevers. In view of this danger and as it is agreed by all that sewage pollution is aesthetically revolting, it is to be hoped that the work necessary on the sewer will commence in the shortest possible time and that consideration will be given to providing a suitable sewage purification scheme.

The effect of the disposal of crude sewage in large quantities into coastal waters is rapidly becoming an urgent problem. Many experts feel that not only must the problem of the pollution of coastal waters be overcome, but consideration should be given to the collecting of the valuable organic matter contained in sewage which should be returned to the soil. Many large towns have established plants for the recovery of this organic matter which is sold and produces a substantial revenue.

### **Cesspools.**

The number of cesspools in your area is far in excess of what one would expect in a progressive town, and the extension of the sewer in certain parts of your area is possible and urgently needed in order that this archaic method of sewage disposal can be discontinued. Particularly is this desirable along the West Road.

There are 61 cesspools in use and these serve 92 properties. In addition, there are cesspools at the Marine Base, at two cafes, at several of the Camping sites and also at the Cardiff City Jubilee Camping School. One does ask the Council to give their urgent consideration to this matter.

The emptying and cleansing of cesspools is carried out by the Council's workmen under the direction of the Surveyor.

## **THE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL OF TOWN REFUSE.**

### **Collection.**

This work is carried out by the Council's own staff under the direction and supervision of the Engineer and Surveyor. Residential quarters have a weekly collection of their household refuse, whilst from business centres and hotels the refuse is collected twice weekly, or more frequently if the necessity exists.

All refuse is collected in modern and specially designed motor vehicles, thereby reducing to a minimum any nuisance which may arise.

## Refuse Disposal.

The disposal of refuse is by “controlled tipping”, the tip being situated on the sand dunes to the west of Rhych Avenue. The tipping is carried out in proper layer formation, the refuse being levelled and top dressed with sand. The tip, unfortunately, is sited very near the Municipally owned caravan site and as has been reported in previous reports, the nearness of the tip causes a great deal of irritation to the caravan occupiers. So numerous were the complaints that an urgent request had to be made to your Council to immediately discontinue tipping at that particular site. A temporary alternative area was found, and it was agreed by you that in future tipping near the Municipal Caravan Site would only occur during the winter months when the caravan site is closed.

## Back Lanes.

Every effort is made to keep the back lanes of the District in as clean and passable a state as present circumstances will allow. Frequent inspections are made with a view to preventing deposit and accumulation of refuse thereon.

## SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA.

(i) The number and nature of inspections.

### General Sanitation.

Water Supply .....	81
Drainage .....	800
Fried Fish Shops .....	4
Tents, Vans. Sheds .....	1080
Factories .....	38
Bakehouses .....	9
Public Conveniences .....	121
Theatres and Places of Entertainment .....	9
Refuse Collection .....	43
Refuse Disposal .....	73
Rats and Mice .....	165
Schools .....	5
Shops .....	413
Miscellaneous Sanitary Visits .....	745
Smoke .....	9
Houses Let in Lodgings .....	4

## Housing.

### UNDER THE PUBLIC HEALTH ACTS.

Number of Houses inspected .....	123
Visits paid to above houses .....	129



## HOUSING.—*Continued.*

### UNDER THE HOUSING ACTS.

Number of Houses inspected .....	81
Visits paid to above Houses .....	108

### OVERCROWDING.

Visits paid to above houses .....	2
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### VERMINOUS PREMISES.

Number of Houses inspected .....	3
Visits paid to above houses .....	9

### HOUSING.

Miscellaneous Housing visits .....	134
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### **Infectious Diseases.**

Inquiries in case of Infectious Diseases .....	1
Visits re disinfection .....	7
Miscellaneous Infectious Disease visits .....	7

### **Meat and Food Inspection.**

#### Visits to:—

Boarding Houses .....	255
Meat Shops .....	102
Fishmongers and Poulterers .....	61
Grocers .....	160
Greengrocers and Fruiterers .....	112
Dairies and Milkshops .....	32
Food Preparing Premises .....	127
Restaurants .....	134
Ice-Cream Premises .....	139

#### VISITS IN CONNECTION WITH SAMPLING.—

Milk—Tubercle Bacilli .....	19
Water Supplies—Bacteriological .....	4
Miscellaneous Food Visits .....	352

## **Factories.**

There are 47 Factories (Mechanical and Non-Mechanical) in the district as follows:—

Engineering Works (Motor Repair, etc.) .....	10
Bakehouses .....	6
Dressmakers .....	1
Shoemakers .....	5
Plumbers .....	4
Timber Merchants and Joiners .....	4
Sewage Pumping Stations .....	2
Builders' Workshops .....	6
Gas Works .....	1
Cycle Repair Shops .....	3
Quarries .....	3
Monumental Works .....	1
Blacksmith .....	1

## **ADMINISTRATION OF THE SHOPS ACTS.**

Number of Shop Premises on the register .....	259
Visits paid to Shops during year .....	413

## **ERADICATION OF INSECT PESTS.**

Twenty-one visits were made to nine premises.

The work of disinfestation was carried out by the Public Health Department, and the costs incurred were recovered from the owner and/or occupier of the infested premises. In every instance contact insecticides were used, and the results proved satisfactory.

## **PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949.**

The cost of this service, to the Council, is subject to 50% grant from the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries.

A full-time rodent operator is employed by the Council for the destruction of rats throughout the district. All the complaints from private and business premises were attended to, the treatment being carried out free of charge in private premises but the cost of treatment at business and commercial premises was recovered.

Below is a copy of the report, for the twelve months ended 31st March, 1957, forwarded to the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food in respect of the above :—

	Local Auth.	Dwelling Houses including Council Houses	All Other including Business Premises	TOTAL	Agri- cultural
No. of properties inspected as a result of :—					
(a) Notification .....	—	29	3	32	—
(b) Survey under the Act .....	8	433	132	573	16
(c) Otherwise (e.g., when visited for some other purpose) .....	—	9	1	10	—
II. Total inspections carried out including re-inspections ...	36	2031	231	2298	19
No. of properties in Sect. II which were found to be infested by :—					
(a) Rats—Major .....	—	1	—	1	—
Minor .....	3	113	3	119	3
(b)—Mice—Major .....	—	—	—	—	—
Minor .....	—	39	3	42	—
No. of infested properties (in Sect. iv) treated by the Local Authority .....	3	153	6	162	—
Total treatments carried out including re-treatments .....	3	153	6	162	—

Mr. Dicks reports that in addition to the above, as is required by the Ministry, two sewer maintenance treatments of the sewers within your area were carried out.

Seven block controlled Schemes were also found to be necessary. In this type of block treatment all the premises and land within a given area are treated simultaneously.

### ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION.

Although atmospheric pollution is not a problem within your area, one feels that mention should be made of the awakening of the public conscience to this danger.

In recent decades the pollution of the atmosphere by the fumes of the internal combustion engine has increased enormously and that added to the pollution that arises from Industry has resulted in much foreign matter entering the lungs of humans. As all humans have to breath, the hazard is obvious.

The removal of this danger will require strong and determined action, but it should be remembered that this problem is no greater than that which our forefathers faced a hundred years ago when lack of sewerage systems and the pollution of water supplies caused so many epidemics.

## **SCHOOLS IN THE PORTHCAWL AREA.**

Five visits were made to schools during the year. There are, in your area, three large, well equipped schools provided by the County Council.

One modern Primary School is situated in New Road, and serves the East Ward of the area.

The second, incorporating all the latest facilities in modern design, is situated in the North end of Suffolk Place, in the West Ward of the area.

The third school is a modern Secondary School situated in Park Avenue in the West Ward. This latter school is of modern design and situated in pleasant surroundings.

In addition, there are the following schools in the Porthcawl district:—

1. St. Clare's Convent School, Newton.
2. St. John's Preparatory School, Newton.
3. Cardiff Corporation Camp School, Nottage.

With the opening of the new school at Suffolk Place, the use of the old Church School at Lias Road was discontinued in 1952.

## **HOUSING.**

### **General Observations.**

As stated in previous reports, it is not possible to give accurate figures for overcrowding. Investigation into living conditions of applicants for adequate accommodation showed that a number of houses are occupied by more than the permitted number.

Eighty-six houses were completed and occupied during the year, all were built by private enterprise.

Interviews granted to many of your housing applicants showed that there are still several families undergoing extreme hardship on account of lack of accommodation, or living in properties that should be demolished.

In spite of the utmost co-operation of the Housing Committee and the Housing Manager, it is unfortunate that most of these problems could not be solved, as during the year no houses were erected by your Council.

I feel that special mention should be made of the very difficult position that your Housing Manager occupies.

Each week he grants numerous interviews to very deserving and urgent cases on your list who have been residents of the town for many years. Unfortunately, as the last Council house was built in 1953, he is unable to offer any hope to housing applicants that their housing problems will be adequately solved within a reasonable period. Not only does this position apply to young married couples with families but also to aged persons, who are anxious to avail themselves of aged persons bungalows. Whatever have been the difficulties in the past, one feels that the Council should urgently devote their energies to providing more Council owned dwellings, and particularly would I mention dwellings for aged persons.

The following are the particulars of the Housing position as at the end of the year:—

1.	Number of dwellings owned by the Council, 318 made up as follows:—	
	(a) Permanent houses .....	278
	(b) Two bedroomed flats .....	28
	(c) Aged Persons' Bungalows .....	12
	(Erected 1949) .....	318
2.	No. of applicants housed in vacated properties .....	9
3.	Transfers effected .....	4
4.	Number of applicants registered for housing accommodation as at December, 1956 .....	685
Particulars relating to registered applicants:—		
	Total application on Live List (excluding O.A.P.) .....	211
	Total applications deferred (living outside area, not traceable) .....	438
	Application for Aged Persons' Bungalows .....	36
5.	Applications received during 1956 :—	
	For houses/flats .....	60
	For O.A.P. Bungalows .....	3

The following table indicates the progress of house erection in the Urban Area from 1893 to 1956 :—

From 1893 to 1900	55	houses were completed and occupied.				
„ 1900 to 1905	96	„	„	„	„	„
„ 1905 to 1910	492	„	„	„	„	„
„ 1910 to 1915	249	„	„	„	„	„
„ 1915 to 1920	98	„	„	„	„	„
„ 1920 to 1925	223	„	„	„	„	„
„ 1925 to 1930	137	„	„	„	„	„
„ 1930 to 1935	275	„	„	„	„	„
„ 1935 to 1940	337	„	„	„	„	„
„ 1940 to 1945	—	„	„	„	„	„
„ 1945 to 1946	14	„	„	„	„	„
„ 1946 to 1947	58	„	„	„	„	„
„ 1947 to 1948	86	„	„	„	„	„
„ 1948 to 1949	26	„	„	„	„	„
„ 1949 to 1950	17	„	„	„	„	„
„ 1950 to 1951	29	„	„	„	„	„
„ 1951 to 1952	139	„	„	„	„	„
„ 1952 to 1953	93	„	„	„	„	„
„ 1953 to 1954	43	„	„	„	„	„
„ 1954 to 1955	46	„	„	„	„	„
„ 1955 to 1956	86	„	„	„	„	„

## HOUSING STATISTICS.

Number of houses owned by the Local Authority:—

(1) Under the Housing Acts .....	318
(2) Other Powers .....	Nil.

Number of houses erected during the year—

Total .....	86
(1) By Local Authority .....	Nil.
(2) By other Bodies and Persons .....	86

Number of houses in course of erection ..... 94

## Inspection of Dwelling Houses during the Year.

(1) Clearance Areas .....	Nil.
(2) Closing and Demolition Orders .....	4
(3) Housing Repairs :—	
(a) Unfit houses made fit by :	
(1) Informal action .....	31
(2) Formal action : Public Health Acts—	
(a) By Owners .....	4
(b) By Council .....	—



Housing Acts—	
(a) By Owners .....	8
(b) By Council .....	3
(4) Unfit houses retained (Patchwork repair) for temporary accommodation .....	5
(5) Housing Repairs and Rents Acts, 1954 :— .	
Houses reconstructed, enlarged or improved and Demolition Orders revoked .....	Nil.

### MOVEABLE DWELLINGS.

During the summer months 12 sites were occupied by holiday campers in tents and motor trailers. 1,080 visits were made to camping sites in 1956.

This year the total number of occupied structures reached a new record.

As the number of occupied tents has decreased and the number of occupied caravans increased, the department has reduced the estimated figure of occupants from six to five. This was felt to be necessary as the tendency for over-occupancy is less in a caravan than in a tent.

Since the end of the last war, a great deal of improvement in the sanitation of camping sites has been made, but the general situation is still unsatisfactory.

A number of licensees have installed a partial water carriage system of drainage for their sites, but much remains to be accomplished before they satisfy your "Camping Conditions."

The figures indicating the total number of occupied moveable dwellings have shown a remarkable increase in recent years. The position can be fully appreciated, if you compare the relative figures relating to one camping site which in 1934 had at the peak camping period 200 dwellings (mainly tents) for a period of a few weeks only, now has 1,680 moveable dwellings and the occupation extends in a varying degree over a period of seven months.

Mr. Dicks, your Senior Public Health Inspector, has been a member of the Health Department throughout this period of phenomenal increase in camping, and it is due to his patient efforts and guidance that the position is so well under control.

Realising the potential health danger that exists with an estimated camping population greater than the static population



of the town, the Council have authorised "Conditions" to be attached to all licences granted under Section 269 of the Public Health Act, 1936.

These "Conditions" have from time to time been amended in the light of experience gained and with the change in circumstances. Their decision to amend the "Conditions" can be justified by their responsibility as custodians of public health.

It must also be remembered that a health and pleasure resort cannot afford to risk its reputation by allowing squalid or unsanitary conditions on any camping site.

The "Conditions" which the Authority now attach to licences granted are, in the opinion of the Department, reasonable.

All the requirements for securing adequate sanitary conditions, viz. :—the maximum density of moveable dwellings per acre; the space to be kept free between dwellings; classes of moveable dwellings allowed; water supplies; refuse receptacles and refuse disposal; water closets; urinals and drainage, should be enforced.

Some of the licensees say they are prepared to comply by completing the required works if they can receive some assurance about reasonable security of tenure before embarking on heavy capital expenditure; this reason is being put forward, year after year, and if allowed to continue some of the camping sites will never reach the present standard of sanitation required by your "Conditions".

Other points to various difficulties as a reason or excuse for failing to comply with the "Conditions."

In the general interests of the town, the Department feels, that occupiers of permanent sites (e.g., sites which are scheduled for camping purposes in your Town Planning Scheme) should be made to comply immediately, and the licensed occupiers of all other sites should be given an opportunity to decide forthwith whether they are going to fully observe and carry out your requirements or discontinue using the sites for camping.

Although camping reaches its peak during the August period, it must be realised that occupation of camping sites extends (in varying degrees) from the 1st April until the 31st October each year.

The figures, set out hereunder, relate to conditions prevailing at the peak period for camping, viz.: August (Bank Holiday) week.

	<i>Ordinary Camps</i>		<i>Organised Camps</i>
Aggregate No. of structures occupied .....	2,935	.....	143
Aggregate No. of occupants (estimated at 5 persons per structure) .....	14,675	.....	591
			(Actual)

For Comparison—

<i>Total Camping Population</i>		<i>Total No. of Occupied Structures</i>	
Year 1956	15,266	1956	3,078
„ 1955	16,200	1955	2,777
„ 1954	13,947	1954	2,346
„ 1953	12,181	1953	2,042
„ 1952	12,072	1952	2,055
„ 1951	11,305	1951	1,889
„ 1950	10,719	1950	1,794
„ 1949	10,532	1949	1,795
„ 1948	10,443	1948	1,733
„ 1947	6,262	1947	1,041
„ 1946	8,383	1946	1,368
„ 1945	10,936	1945	1,706
„ 1939	12,081	1939	2,055

## INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

### Milk Supply.

Under the Milk (Special Designation) (Specified Areas) No. 2 Order, only Tuberculin Tested, Pasteurised and Sterilised Milk can be retailed within your district.

Sixty-one visits have been paid to Dairies and Milk-shops.

Number of Retail Purveyors:—

(a) Resident	7
(b) Non-Resident	3

Eleven Retail Purveyors hold licences for the sale of Designated Milk:—

Sterilised Milk	5
Tuberculin Tested Milk	7
Pasteurised Milk	7
Pasteurised Milk (Supplementary Licences)	2
Tuberculin Tested Milk (ditto. ditto.)	3
Sterilised Milk (ditto. ditto.)	1

In connection with the issuing of licences to the Milk Industry, one does feel that the multiplicity of licences issued is very confusing, and that the problem should be examined in order that the whole procedure can be simplified.

Once again, I would like to stress that milk factories are exercising the greatest care to ensure that milk reaches the consumer in bottles that are sterile, free from foreign material or staining.

Until alternative containers become financially practicable, it should be the duty of every consumer to see that milk bottles are not misused when in their care.

## EXAMINATION FOR TUBERCLE BACILLI.

Twelve samples of Ungraded Milk were sent for examination for the presence of Tubercule Bacilli. All the samples were negative to Tubercule Bacilli but one sample gave a positive result to *Brucella Abortus*. As milk from this supply was sold in bulk for pasteurisation, no action was necessary except to warn the farmer that raw milk from this herd should not be drunk by his family unless it had first been subjected to heat treatment. This positive result was reported to the Divisional Veterinary Officer who then visited the farmer to offer advice.

Incidents such as this are a reminder that the only safe milk is pasteurised milk, and although Tuberculin Tested milk is clean milk it frequently carries disease, and it is to be hoped that the time will shortly be reached when only one type of milk is sold, namely, pasteurised—tuberculin tested milk. When that time arrives there is no reason why the country should not have a milk supply that is both safe and clean.

### **Food Poisoning.**

No cases of Food Poisoning were notified during the year. Often one feels that the term "Food Poisoning" is an unnecessary exaggeration of the signs and symptoms that arise from consuming certain foods that have become infected.

Possibly it would assist the Public and be a truer description of the condition if the term "Food Infection" was used to replace such a sinister term as "Food Poisoning".

### **Food Hygiene Regulations, 1955.**

These Regulations came into operation on the 1st January, 1956, but certain provisions contained therein were deferred until the 1st July, 1956. These Regulations were welcome by the Health Department as they lay down the requirements in respect of :—

- (1) The cleanliness of food premises and stalls, etc., and of apparatus and equipment.
- (2) The hygienic handling of food.
- (3) The cleanliness of persons engaged in the handling of food and all their equipment and the action to be taken where they suffer from or are carriers of certain infections.
- (4) The construction of food premises, the repair and maintenance of food premises, stalls, vehicles, etc., and the facilities to be provided.
- (5) The temperature at which certain foods that are particularly liable to transmit disease are to be kept in food premises.

Although Regulations assist in this matter, the problem of food hygiene remains the personal responsibility of each individual

connected with the handling of food. They of all persons must spontaneously recognise that the personal code of conduct advised is their natural duty to the public.

Mr. Dicks, the Senior Public Health Inspector reports that a great improvement in the handling and distribution of food has been brought about since the Regulations came into force, and many improvements to shop premises and hotels have been effected. The success so far has been achieved through creating a helpful atmosphere for advice and not through fear. In the course of their duties, the Inspectors have advised occupiers of food premises and food handlers of what is expected of them under the new Regulations, and posters and leaflets handed to the occupiers of food premises of abstracts from the Regulations. In the course of the inspections, many of the requirements such as the provision of wash-hand basins, hot and cold, etc., in food premises, were already provided or were being installed.

The traders are fully conscious of the need for hygiene safeguards and in discussion, every co-operation was received.

Below appears a tabulated list of improvements accomplished in food premises during the year :—

	GROCCERS & CAFES & HOTELS, MIXED CONFECTIONERS BUTCHERS ETC. BUSINESS TIONERS				Total
	Provided	Provided	Provided	Provided	
Constant Hot Water	7	11	14	2	34
Refrigerator Provided	6	22	16	4	48
Display Refrigerator provided	—	12	3	2	17
Walls decorated & repaired	42	39	24	5	110
Floors repaired	33	35	20	4	92
Measures to combat Food Contamination	7	25	24	4	60
Anti-fly methods including aeriol insecticide	7	20	18	4	49
Washing Food Equipment	9	8	14	2	33
Wash-hand Basins	18	15	17	—	50
Provisions First Aid Kit	6	41	26	5	78
Ceilings repaired	43	39	18	5	106
Miscellaneous	20	2	5	—	27
Rest Room Facilities	1	—	—	—	1
Formica & Steel top Tables	19	—	—	—	19
Stainless Steel Drainer Unit	2	—	—	—	2
Dish Washing Machine	5	—	—	—	5
Dirt Interceptor for Potatoes	—	—	—	—	—
Machine	1	—	—	—	1
New Cooking Apparatus	5	—	—	—	5
Mild Steel Shelving	3	—	—	—	3
General Dilapidations	7	—	—	—	7
Sanitary accommodation provided, renovated, repaired	11	—	4	—	15
Notices :—(Wash-hand, etc.	12	43	25	5	85



## MEAT INSPECTION.

There is no public slaughter-house or licensed private slaughter-house within your area.

Your area, therefore, has to rely on the facilities available at the Bridgend Slaughter-house, and to a lesser degree at the Port Talbot Slaughter-house.

One slaughterman's licence were granted.

Number of Meat Shops .....	12
Visits to Meat Shops .....	102

## OTHER FOOD PREMISES.

Four hundred and seventy-six visits have been paid to other premises (bakehouses, cafes, fishmongers, etc.), where food intended for human consumption is prepared, stored or sold.

### Unsound Food.

The undermentioned foodstuffs were, upon examination, rejected as unfit for human consumption :—

127½lbs. Cooked Ham, 124lbs. Butchers Meat, 112lbs. Liquid Egg, 84lbs. Salted Nuts, 60½lbs. Sweets, 24lbs. Ground Rice, 16lbs. Flour, 21lbs. Cheese, 257 tins Fruit, 59 tins Vegetables, 30 tins Meat, 24 tins Evaporated Milk, 18 tins Fish, 36 tins Baked Beans 19 tins Spagetti, 7 tins Cream, 7 tins Soup, 455 Miscellaneous Boxes and Bars Chocolate, 84 boxes and packets Biscuits, 78 packets Cake Mixture, 66 packets Soup, 26 packets Custard Powder, 25 boxes "Energen" Rolls, 25 boxes Raisins, 11 boxes Cheese, 6 packets Miscellaneous Goods.

### Ice-Cream.

The Ice Cream (Heat Treatment) Regulations came into force on the 1st May, 1947. These Regulations prescribe the method by which Ice Cream should be manufactured. The occupiers of all the registered premises within the Urban District are aware of the requirements of these Regulations.

The greater portion of the ice cream that is sold in the town is pre-packed ice-cream, and this should be encouraged as there is much less risk of contamination.

Total number of premises registered .....	68
(a) Number registered for the manufacture, storage and sale of Ice Cream .....	4
(b) Number registered for storage and sale of Ice Cream only .....	64
Visits of inspection in connection with the above .....	139

## ADULTERATION OF FOOD, Etc.

Public Health Inspectors of the Glamorgan County Council are responsible for the sampling under the Foods and Drugs Act, 1938. The following samples were taken in the Council's area during 1956 :—

Milk .....	18	Canned Fish .....	2
Butter .....	2	Calves Feet Jelly .....	1
Margarine .....	3	Jam .....	2
Canned Vegetables .....	1	Mixed Peel .....	1
Tomato Sauce .....	2	Lard .....	1
Vinegar .....	2	Salad Cream .....	1
Pudding Mixture .....	2	Condensed Milk .....	1
Gelatine .....	1	Tea .....	1
Haliborange .....	1	Sandwich Spread .....	1
Cod Liver Oil Capsules .....	1	Cut Peel .....	1
Anadin Tablets .....	1	Cornflour .....	1
Halibut Liver Oil Capsules...	1	Semolina .....	1
Cake Mixture .....	4	Parsley & Thyme Stuffing ...	1
Golden Raising Powder .....	3	Meat Paste .....	1
Pearl Tapioca .....	1	Baking Powder .....	1
Orange Squash .....	1	Sago .....	1
Double Cream .....	1	Ground Almonds .....	1
Sweets .....	1	Glace Cherries .....	1
Sponge Mixture .....	4	Canned Broth .....	2
Coffee & Chicory Essence...	1	Table Jelly .....	1
Lemon Cheese .....	2	Mincedmeat .....	1
Sugar .....	3	Icing Sugar .....	1
Ice Cream .....	8	Orange Drink .....	1
Honey .....	1	Canned Tomatoes .....	1
Sauce .....	2	Golden Syrup .....	1
Curry Powder .....	3	Blancmange Powder .....	1
White Pepper .....	2	Canned Peas .....	1
Gravy Browning .....	1		
Sterilised Cream .....	4		
		Total	107

# **FACTORIES.**

The factories in the district have been systematically inspected and the details as required by the Factory Act 1937 are set out in the table below.

## **1.—INSPECTIONS** for purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Public Health Inspectors).

<i>Premises</i>	<i>Number on Register</i>	<i>NUMBER OF</i>		
		<i>Inspections</i>	<i>Written Notices</i>	<i>Occupiers Prosecuted</i>
Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	8	9	—	—
Factories not included above in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	39	38	1	—
Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	—	—	—	—
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>—</b>



## 2.—Cases in which Defects were found.

PARTICULARS	Number of cases in which defects were found—				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	To H.M. Inspector	Referred By H.M. Inspector	
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	—	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding (S.2)	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable Temperature (S.3)	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate Ventilation (S.4)	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of Floors (S.6)	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7): —					
(a) Insufficient	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective	1	1	—	—	—
(c) Not separate for sexes	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Out-work)	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	1	1	—	—	—

## 3.—Outwork. During the year no outworker was notified as residing in this district.

# INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

The table of notifiable diseases submitted indicates that the year passed without any outbreaks. Today, most of the notifiable diseases cause little anxiety but I feel I must again issue a gentle reminder by stating “please, please, have the children immunised against Diphtheria”. Due to greater knowledge and the effects of the antibiotics our views on the notifiable diseases have changed during the past decade and this has resulted in Medical Officers of Health relaxing many of the previous restrictions that were placed on contacts.

The receipt of a Joint Memorandum from the Ministries of Education and Health on the Closure of schools and the Exclusion from schools on account of infectious illnesses gave Ministerial support to many of our previous actions.

## Diseases Notified during the year 1956.

Notifiable Diseases	Cases Notified in Whole District.										Total No. of cases re- moved to Hospital	Total Deaths
	At Ages—Years											
	Under 1	1—3	3—5	5—10	10—15	15—20	20—35	35—45	45—65	Total		
1 Scarlet Fever .....	—	—	1	2	1	—	—	—	—	4	—	—
2 Whooping Cough .....	1	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—
3 Measles .....	—	3	3	—	1	—	—	—	—	7	—	—
4 Pneumonia .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—
5 Puerperal Pyrexia .....	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	—
Totals .....	1	5	4	3	2	—	1	1	—	17	1	—

# Deaths from Cancer, 1956

Organ or Part Affected	AGE GROUPS												Total Deaths	
	0—15		15—25		25—45		45—65		65 Up					
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		
Tongue	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—		
Lung and Bronchus	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1		
Stomach	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	3		
Breast	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1		
Colon	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	2		
Pancreas	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2		
Liver	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1		
Kidney	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1		
Bone	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—		
Bladder	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—		
Totals	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	11		

GLAMORGAN (ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTY)—VITAL STATISTICS, 1956.

	Estimated Population 1956	Number of Births	BIRTHS		Number of Deaths	DEATHS		INFANT MORTALITY		NEO-NATAL MORTALITY	
			Rate per 1,000 Population Crude	Adjusted		Rate per 1,000 Population Crude	Adjusted	Deaths under 1 Year	Rate per 1000 Live Births	Deaths under 4 weeks	Rate per 1000 Live Births
England & Wales			15.60			11.7					
Administrative County	738,000	11,629	15.76	15.60	9,053	12.27	13.99	352	23.8	236	20.29
Urban Districts	534,500	8,574	16.04	15.88	6,533	12.22	14.05	257	30.27	164	19.13
Rural Districts	203,500	3,055	15.01	15.31	2,520	12.38	13.49	95	29.97	72	23.57
HEALTH DIVISION.											
CONSTITUENT DISTRICTS.											
Aberdare and Mountain Ash—											
Aberdare Urban	40,240	563	13.99	14.55	622	15.46	15.61	16	28.42	13	23.09
Mountain Ash Urban	30,670	462	15.06	14.91	390	12.72	15.39	12	25.97	8	17.32
Caerphilly and Gelligaer—											
Caerphilly Urban	37,110	764	20.59	19.56	407	10.97	14.70	21	27.49	12	15.71
Gelligaer Urban	36,210	644	17.79	18.32	422	11.65	14.68	31	48.14	18	27.95
Mid-Glamorgan—											
Bridgend Urban	14,500	261	18.00	17.10	154	10.62	11.26	9	34.48	9	34.48
Maesteg Urban	22,660	373	16.46	16.62	232	10.24	13.00	9	24.13	6	16.09
Ogmore & Garw Urban	22,240	360	16.19	16.35	273	12.28	14.74	12	33.33	10	27.78
Porthcawl Urban	9,980	134	13.43	13.83	140	14.03	12.07	5	37.31	2	14.93
Penybont Rural	35,270	535	15.17	15.17	499	14.15	12.59	23	42.99	19	35.51
Neath and District—											
Neath M.B.	31,250	457	14.62	13.60	360	11.52	13.02	12	26.26	9	19.69
Neath Rural	41,350	589	14.24	13.96	470	11.37	14.44	17	28.86	12	20.37
Pontypridd and Llantrisant—											
Llantrisant Rural	25,700	426	16.58	15.92	271	10.54	13.49	14	32.86	11	25.82
Pontypridd Urban	37,700	537	14.24	13.67	466	12.36	13.35	10	18.62	4	7.45
Port Talbot and Glyncoirwg—											
Glyncoirwg Urban	9,660	216	22.36	21.91	107	11.08	15.84	8	37.04	4	18.52
Port Talbot M.B.	47,130	883	18.74	18.18	496	10.52	13.57	25	28.31	18	20.39
South East Glamorgan—											
Barry M.B.	41,920	731	17.44	16.74	448	10.69	11.76	23	31.46	13	17.78
Cardiff Rural	38,000	572	15.05	15.80	515	13.55	11.65	16	27.97	12	20.98
Cowbridge M.B.	1,030	13	12.61	13.25	19	18.45	19.19	—	—	—	—
Cowbridge Rural	19,240	309	16.06	17.99	141	7.33	12.75	7	22.65	4	12.94
Penarth Urban	19,040	303	15.91	15.75	241	12.66	11.77	7	23.10	5	16.50
West Glamorgan—											
Gower Rural	11,890	185	15.56	16.49	147	12.36	10.38	6	32.43	5	27.03
Llwchwr Urban	25,760	349	13.55	13.96	310	12.03	14.08	12	34.38	7	20.06
Pontardawe Rural	32,050	439	13.70	13.97	477	14.88	16.07	12	27.33	9	20.50
Rhondda—											
Rhondda M.B.	107,400	1,524	14.19	13.91	1,446	13.46	15.61	45	29.53	26	17.06



# Causes of Death.

	<i>Causes of Death.</i>	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>
All Causes		76	64
1	Tuberculosis, respiratory	0	0
2	Tuberculosis, Other	0	1
3	Syphilitic Disease	0	0
4	Diphtheria	0	0
5	Whooping Cough	0	0
6	Meningococcal Infections	0	0
7	Acute Poliomyelitis	0	0
8	Measles	0	0
9	Other Infective and Parasitic Diseases	0	0
10	Malignant Neoplasm, Stomach	2	3
11	Malignant Neoplasm, Lung, Bronchus	2	1
12	Malignant Neoplasm, Breast	0	1
13	Malignant Neoplasm, Uterus	0	0
14	Other Malignant and Lymphatic Neoplasms...	10	6
15	Leukaemia Aleukaemia	0	0
16	Diabetes	0	1
17	Vascular Leisions of Nervous System	10	13
18	Coronary Disease, Angina	17	6
19	Hypertension with Heart Disease	0	1
20	Other Heart Disease	9	18
21	Other Circulatory Disease	3	2
22	Influenza	1	0
23	Pneumonia	5	1
24	Bronchitis	6	2
25	Other Diseases of Respiratory System	0	0
26	Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum	0	0
27	Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea	0	0
28	Nephritis and Nephrosis	0	0
29	Hyperplasia of Prostate	2	0
30	Pregnancy, Childbirth, Abortion	0	0
31	Congenital Malformations	1	2
32	Other defined and ill-defined Diseases	5	5
33	Motor Vehicle Accidents	0	0
34	All other Accidents	2	1
35	Suicide	1	0
36	Homicide and operations of war	0	0
		76	64

During the year the Sanitary Inspectors (Change of Designation Act) came into force, these Officers being in future designated Public Health Inspectors.

This change is welcomed by the Public Health Department as the modern trend is for the functions of these Inspectors to concentrate more on public health advisory functions and less on engineering problems as was the case a few decades ago.

In conclusion, I would like to express to the Council my appreciation of the interest shown by the members in matters affecting public health and to thank the Council's staff for their co-operation, and in particular, Mr. R. P. Dicks, Senior Public Health Inspector, and the other Members of the Health Department, who by their efforts have helped to maintain a high standard of efficiency in matters relating to public health.

I am,

Madam Chairman, and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

J. ALUN EVANS,

Medical Officer of Health.





